SO THE NEW YORKS QUIT TEN RUNS ON THE BETTER SIDE.

ough and Killen Send Eleven Glant to First on Balls, Eight of Whom Score-Glants' New Pitcher Gets in His Work-Smith, for the Quakers, Gives the Spiders the Game in the Ninth Inand No Errors-Beaneaters Walk Over the Colonels -- Other Games.

THE PARTY OF				
Club	Played	Won	Lost	Perc
Pittsburg	21	14	7	. 66
Cincinnati .		14	- 8	- 5
Boston	38	11	7	.63
Chilengo	99	172	9	. 55
Claveland	30	11	9	183
New York	19	19	9	
Philadelphia	38	9	- 9	.54
Baitlmore	15	7	8	-44
Et Transis	00	9	14	. 25
Butokiya	16	7	11	235
Mashington		*	11	. 25
Louisville	18	6	12	.00

NEW YORK 18: PITTSBURG 9 Pittsburg, May 17.—The wildness of the Pittsburg pitchers gave New York the game. Bases on balls were given to eleven men, eight of whom scored. Colcolough pitched three innings and gave five bases on balls. Then Killen took his place and sent the other six to first base, Boswell, New Yorks new pitcher proved effective, despite his queer an-tics. Attendance 2,000. Score:

New York... 20 3 t 0 0 8 0 0 0 - 8 11 4 New York... 20 3 t 3 2 2 1 4 - 18 13 1 Batteries: Pittsburg—Colcolough, Kil-ten, Kinslow and Sugden; New York— Boswell and Farrell, Earned runs— Pittsburg 5; New York 4, Two basehits Stenzel, Davis 2, Three basehits— knowau, Beckley, Clingman, Bannon, klolen bases—Killen, Bannon 2; Davis Boswell, Double plays—Dole (unaseisted), Davis, Stafford and Doyle, First base on halls—Stenzel 2: Cross, Colcolough, Killen, Bannon, Struck out -Beckley, Clingman, Cross, Boswell, Umpire-Betts, Time-2:20.

CLEVELAND 8; PHILADELPHIA 7. Cleveland, May 17.-Philadelphia had everything its own way until the ninth inning when Smith became wild and gave bases on balls. Cleveland rallied with the bat and Hodson was put in the could not stop the hitting. Score:

caus 2; Philadelphia 2. Left on bases—Cleveland 10; Philadelphia 7. First base on balla—Off Young 2; off Smith 8, Struck out—By Young 3; by Smith 4, Twa base hits—Greminger, Hallman, Cross, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Buckley, Stolen bases—Burkett, McKean, McAleer, Hallman, Turner, Double plays—Smith, Buckley, Boyle; Sullivan, Hallman, Boyle, Hit by pitcher—By Smith, 2. Wild pitches—Smith, Umpire—Murray. Time 200.

CINCINNATI 15. The same of gold. The extra demand for silver will raise its value. Everything will advance in value at once. When our silver advances and the prices of all our products advance and wheat and cotton go back to their old price, we will be more able to pay our debts. The only way to pay England is to advance prices permanently, not spasmodi cally as is now being done on a few articles.

"We can show gold, we do not depend on it for money. It will the prices of all our products advance and wheat and cotton go back to their old price, we will be more able to pay our debts. The only way to pay England is to advance prices permanently, not spasmodi cally as is now being done on a few articles.

"We can show gold, we do not depend on it for money. It will the prices of all p

Cincinnati. May 17.-The Reds side tells the story of today's victory, 2t hits and no errors. Phillips was injured in the second inning and the visitors made only five hits off Parrott, who succeeded him. Attendance 2,500.

Washington .. 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 - 6 8 5

Batteries: Cincinnati-Vaughn, Phillips and Parrott; Washington-McGuire

Ips and Parrott; Washington-McGuire

to test its capacity, a demand is created by an influence that is able to sug-Mercer and Anderson, Earned runs-Cincinnati I; Washington 2 Two base-hits-Latham, McPhee, Hoy, McGuire, Cartwright, Stolen bases-Hogriever 2; Miller 2; Latham, Cartwright, Selbach, McGuire. Double plays— Hogriever, Vaughn and Latham. First base on bails—Off Phillips 2: off Parrott 2: off Mercer 3: off Anderson 1. Struck out— By Phillips 1; by Mercer 2. Passed balls McGuire, Umpire-Emsile, Time-2:05,

BOSTON 14; LOUISVILLE 4.

Two base hits Glasscock, Dolan 2: Duffy, Bannon, Stolen bases—Mc-Carthy, Double plays—Sbugart and Brouthers; Lowe Long and Tucker; Long, Lowe and Tucker, Umpire— Keefe. Hit by pitcher-O'Brien. Time

Western Leange Games. KANSAS CITY 7; MILWAUKEE 4. Kansas City, May 17.-Score:

Kansas City...010001401-712 Milwankee000102100-4412 Batteries-Daniels and Bergen; Baker and Bolan.

INDIANAPOLIS 11: TOLEDO 7 Indianapolis, May 17.-Score:

Indianapolis ... 0 0 0 2 4 0 1 3 1-11 17 5 Toledo 2 1 6 0 1 0 3 0 0 - 7 12 4 Batteries - Whittrock, Cross and Me-Farland; Nops and Roach. DETROIT 19; GRAND RAPIDS 17.

Detroit, May 17 .- Score:

Detroit 2 2 0 2 4 2 3 0 2 19 21 6 Grand Rapids, I 4 2 0 6 4 0 0 0 -17 20 3 Batteries Johnson, Gayle and Twine-ham: Stafford, Donohue and Earle.

ST. PAUL 12; MINNEAPOLIS 6. St. Paul, May 17 .- Score.

St. Paul......0 1 0 2 2 0 4 0 3-12 13 Minneapolis ...0 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0- 6 9 Western Association Games. JACKSONVILLE 8: OMAHA 15.

Jacksonville, Ill., May 17.-Score.

Jacksonville .. 1 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 2-LINCOLN 6; ROKFORD 4. Rockford, Ill., May 17.—Score: R H

R H Rockford001000500-4 \$ Lincoln0001500*-612 PEORIA II; ST. JOSEPH I. Peoria, May 17.-Score:

Peoria4 4 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 -11 13 Ft. Joseph.....0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 - 3 2

DES MOINES S; QUINCY 4. Quincy, III., May 17.-Score:

Des Moines....00006002 •--Ey000030100-4 S

CURES RISING BREAST.

I have been a midwife for years, each case where "MOTHERS' in each case where "Me FRIEND" was used it ac wonders, shortened inhor and lessened the pains. It is the cest remedy for rising of the Breast known, and worth the price for that alone. Mis M M BREWSTER Montcomery Ala.

Sent by Express or mail on receipt of price. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS. ~~~~~

(Continued From First Page.)

was now absent. If the demand for gold became too great to supply the normal needs of primary or redemption money, there was nothing to take its and get it and submit to their terms. and get if and submit to their terms. A corner in beef cannot seriously threaten the health of the people of this nation so long as mutton and pork are in competition with beef. A corner on gold not, as it does now, seriously threaten the credit of this nation if silver was in competition with gold as primary money. IN THE ROTHSCHILDS' GRIP

'What is the remedy? Let us have "What is the remedy? Let us have nothing more to do with the men who have assisted in trying the hands of this great nation and delivering its finan-cial policy over to the gold gamblers of the world. The bank of the Rothschilds in England is now behind the United States treasury. They are our financial agents; our financial managers. We States treasury. They are our financial agents; our financial managers. We are paying them the princely salary of eight million dellars for each six months of their valuable services. We are in the hands of the pawnbrokers of Europe. How long is our reserve stock of gold to last? How are we to replensh it? There is only one way. That is to borrow it from those who have it and that means England. And that is what we are doing. That means more interest, more gold annually to be paid to England. Where will it end? It means the "dismal swamp" and "hell's halfacre" beyond. This is what having a gold standard means, a money that is easily cornered. But, how are we to pay these debts to England? It is in this way—restore silver; put in competitions are selected as the content of the single silver standard. It is in this way—restore silver; put in competitions are selected as the content of the single silver standard. It is in this way—restore silver; put in competitions are selected as the content of the single silver standard. The free coinage of silver would not increase the quantity of money. May 1, 1836, the official reports of the official reports of the single silver standard. It is in this way—restore silver; put in competitions are selected on the circulation of as exist today would not mean the immediate adoption of the single silver standard. "Free coinage of silver would not increase the quantity of money. May 1, 1836, the official reports of the official reports of the silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 when the market ratio is a your silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 when the market ratio is a your silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 when the market ratio is a your silver way. halfacre" beyond. This is what having a gold standard means, a money that is easily cornered. But, how are we to pay these debts to England? It is in this way—restore silver; put in competi-tion with gold on a legal ratio of 16 to 1. Repeal all laws allowing a discrimination between the two metals; stop gold notes from being taken. Put silver in competition with gold as quick as possible. Where gold contracts do not exist silver will go at once into competition with gold and this will take some of the demand off of gold.

Cleveland ... 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 - 8 19 2
Philadelphia ... 0 0 0 4 2 1 0 0 0 - 7 11 2
Batteries: Cleveland Young and O'Connor: Philadelphia - Smith, Hodson and Buckley. Earned runs - Philadelphia 2. First base og errors—cleveland 2: Philadelphia 2. Left on bases—Cleveland 10: Philadelphia 7. First base our silver advances and the prices of all our products advance and wheat and colton go back to their old price.

"When a great government like the United States says: 'Here is equal change, 16 for L gold for silver,' a man in France is not going to part with his silver for gold, unless he gets that much for it; unless he gets that much for it; unless he gets as much for it as the United States will pay for it. less the cost of exchange. So that when the government is big enopsih to take all the silver in the world, if it wants to test its capacity, a demand is created by an influence that is able to sustain that demand, so that a man nowhere in the world is going to sell his silver for gold, for any less than he can get it in the United States.

WOULD HAVE COMPANY.

"We will not have to go it alone. We would start with the western hem burning and destroying as they advance could by any possibility equal the large of the instruction between the employer and the employe. Are we willing to sacrifice the interests of the laboring class to the demands of extrain owners of silver mines who are trying to hoodwink the peopenite to transfer from the consequent dissatisfaction arising from friction between the employer and the employe. "Are we willing to sacrifice the interests of the laboring class to the demands of extrain owners of silver mines who are trying to hoodwink the peopenite to transfer from the demploye.

"The proposition to adopt a depreciated standard of value is simply an attempt to transfer from the consequent dissatisfaction arising the consequent dissatisfaction arising the miles wages by dint of strikes and all the consequent dissatisfaction arising the miles wages by dint of strikes and all the consequent dissatisfaction arising the mployer and the employe.

"Are we willing to sacrifice the interects of the aboring class to the demploye.

"The proposition to adopt a depreciated standard of value is simply an attempt to transfer from the great in owners of silver mines who are trying to hoodwink the peopenic to transfer from the exist as a demand of value is simply an attempt to transfer from the proposition to When a great government like the

isphere, with China and Japan on the castern hemisphere, and with France with the United States, two of the greatest governments in the world. BOSTON 14; LOUISVILLE 4.

Louisville, Ky., May 17.—The Bostons and a walk-over, pounding Cunningham all over the field. Knell was substituted in the lifth and successed in checking the Bean Eaters somewhat. Brouthers made his first appearance on first base for the Louisville and made to costly errors. Score: R H H E Louisville ... 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 - 4 9 5 Doston ... 5 0 1 6 2 0 0 0 *-14 17 3 Batteries: Louisville—Welch. Cunningham, Knell: Boston—Ganzel, Dolan Earned runs—Louisville 1. Boston 5. First base on errors—Louisville 1. Boston 5. First base on balls—Off Cunningham 4; off Knell 1; off Dolan 2. Two base hits—Glasscock, Dolan 2; Louisville 7; Boston 5. First base on balls—Off Cunningham 4; off Knell 1; off Dolan 2. Two base hits—Glasscock, Dolan 3; Louisville 7; Boston 5. First base on State of the sound of the clod on sound money—the sound of the clod on stake care of themselves, while we plain conty take care of themselves, while we plain to take care of themselves,

of the people's money on it—on the other side. It is a question of an Eng-lish policy or an American policy. Which shall it be?

LAUGHLIN REPLIES

Professor Laughlin, replying for the negative said: "Apart from the well understood use "Apart from the weil understood use of money as a medium of exchange, money is used like a common denomina-tor of value with which other articles are compared. As a measure of value dre compared. As a measure of value it serves in a similar way as a quart cup may serve as a measure of capacity; and as there is not needed a separate cup for every quart of milk in existence so one can measure hundreds of thousands of goods by compared. so one can measure hundreds of thou-sands of goods by comparing with the same standard of measure. There is no need of an amount of money equal to all the goods in existence. The measure of value is that in which prices measure of value is that in which prices are stated and debts are paid, provided the measure of value is also made a legal tender in any country. If is evident then that the quantity of measures is not so material as the unvarying stability of the standard of measure.

ity of the standard of measure.

"There is no more essential need of any increase of measure with which to be a number of yard sticks equal to the number of yards of cloth in a store. The absurdity of supposing that much money is required in order to have something with which to measure goods is as absurd as to suppose that a community must have hearses in number qual to the population. One or two well regulated hearses may do the work of burying all the community because hey may not inconveniently all die at he same time. So with gold. All goods are neither exchanged at the same time nor are they offered in comparison with the standard at the same time.

EXCHANGE WITHOUT MONEY "What is important to point out is that goods when expressed in terms of y exchanged in enormous quantities nainly without the use of money. For the exchange of these goods therefore money is not needed in proportion to the transactions. This function is that if the medium of exchange.

the transactions. This function is that of the medium of exchange.

The necessity of an increasing quantity of money is growing less important with the development of this system of exchanges. From 92 per cent to 95 per cent of transactions are performed by this machinery without the use of money, and recent investigation made by the comptroler of the currency show that 14 per cent of retail transactions are similarly performed without the use of money.

"But some one might say." This vast system of currency must be liquidated in actual coin and money so our business system rests like an inverted pyramid on the vortex of a small reserve of coin."

Now this is wholly untrue. We exess the value of goods in terms of ney, but then we really change them almost entirely by means of the deposit-purrency. The transactions expressed in terms of money are based not upon but upon the goods bought and

"The transactions in goods are the reason for the existence of the checks and deposits. The checks and deposit are not the reason for the existence of the transaction. The redemption in reson for the existence of the transaction. The redemption is ultimately in goods and not in coin. Coin is a means of money, there was nothing to take its place as such. Creditors would demand the dearest metal and the law had given the right to do so. There was but the one metal to which the mints were open—the commercial value of the other metal had been lowered by logal discrimination against it. Gold of the other metal had been lowered by legal discrimination against it. Gold was carrying the silver just as it is carrying paper money. Silver was not permitted to take the place of gold. If gold was cornered neither the United States treasury nor the debtor could put silver in competition with it. They must go to the men who have the gold leading to the price of commodities. Silver does not have the same purchasing price in 1894 as in 1873. Hence, free coinage cannot be urged as a just means of paying debt. "More so-called redemption money by the amount of 1,092,000,000 dollars is in existence today as compared with leading the price of the price of the same purchasing price in 1894 as in 1873. Hence, free coinage cannot be urged as a just means of paying debt. "More so-called redemption money by the samount of 1,092,000,000 dollars is in existence today as compared with a submit to the price of the price of

in existence today as compared with 1872 and yet prices have fallen and sil-ver has fallen still more. Prices un-mistakably have fallen because of the mistakably have failen because of the cheapened cost of production. Since we undertook the purchase of silver in 1878 it has fallen about one-half in value, although we have purchased about \$600,000,000. It is perfectly evident that there is no use in the United States acting alone to bolster up the price of silver when we have failed in concert with the Latin union. the Latin union SILVER MONOMETALLISM.

"Free colnage of silver at 16 to 1 means the single silver standard or silver monometallism. Today the market ratio between gold and silver is nearly 24 to 1. If we had free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, there would be the premium of about sixteen ounces of silver as a

would mean the instant retirement from circulation of nearly \$600,000,000 of gold circulation. It could not change prices therefore, merely by increasing the amount of the medium of exchange. The way it would act, however, would

PRICES AND WAGES. "As free coinage of silver would in-evitably result in a rise of prices, so it would result in a fall of wages. Its first effect would be to diminish the purchasing power of all our wages. The purchasing power of all our wages. The man who gets \$500 or \$1,500 a year as a fixed rate of wages or salary will find that he can buy just half as much as now. It has been one of the indisputable facts of history that when prices rise the wages of labor are the first to decline. Free cathage of silver would make all the articles of the laborer's consumption cost him 100 per cent more unless he can get a rise in his wages by dint of strikes and all the consequent dissatisfaction arising

burning and destroying as they au-vance could by any possibility equal the desolation and ruin which would thus be forced upon the great mass of the people. The shrewd ones, the bank-ers and the like, will be easily able to

"This is a question of capital on one side and humanity on the eofter. One sound money—the sound of the clod on the coffin—on one side, and sound money—the sound that has the honest rice of the coffin—on one side, and sound money—the sound that has the honest rice of the coffin—on one side, and sound money—the sound that has the honest rice of the coffin—on one side, and sound money—the sound that has the honest rice of the coffin—on one side, and sound money—the sound that has the honest rice of the coffin—on one side, and sound money—the sound that of public dishoner and repudiation. No trick or sophistry can make the scaling of a debt to mean anything the sound that dishoner and repudiation. No trick or sophistry can make the scaling of a debt to mean anything the scaling of a debt to coinage of silver to be passed it would mean that every depositor in a savings bank, every investor in a loan association, every dollar of life insurance, every receipent of a pension, would have their dues reduced one half.

"It is possible that there is something behind this free coinage scheme not really discovered. It is possible

that it is atmed against the great mass of the industrious and intelligent, and it is really intended to serve the interests of the very rich and of great corpora-tions. The bonded debts of the rallis now equivalent to about three billion dollars. They would thus be relieved of the necessity of paying to small inves-tors who have taken their bonds onehalf of what these corporations now

owe them. SHERMAN ACT AND THE PANIC. "The Sherman act of July 4, 1896, un-less repealed, would have brought us to the single standard. As it was, the mere suspicion of silver monometallism and the change of prices in our standard of measure struck a blow at the solidity of our international trade, brought on the panic, made prices uncertain and caused doubts as to future plans in every factory and shop in the land. Those who have silver mines and who can by their wealth control political parties and legislatures, who make the very seat of our national gov-ernment their prided offices and actually turn the national senate into a be reau for bulling the prices of their profact, to those men we say, 'beware.' Those of us who belong to the rank of plain citizens, who are thinking only the country as a whole, who believe the honesty, intelligence and integrity of the American people, who hold that when a question of right or wrong is presented in a campaign of education the people will decide for the right. "We cannot believe that a special interest led by millionaires can go on un-checked in the plan of sacrificing the tax payers in order to heap up riches especially when this is done on the most false of economic grounds, grounds which have been proven wrong by the experience of every country of modern

"Extraordinary as it is the proposal for free coinage it is in truth a b dizaz. It was born in the private off of the silver kings, nutsed at the hands of speculators, clothed in economic er ror, fed on boodle and as sure as ther is truth and honesty in the Ar heart, it will die young and be in the same ignominious grave where lies the new forgotten infant once fa mous as the 'rag baby."

Chicago is derived from the Pottawatomie language and signifies eith "Skunk" or "Wild Onion." Now know why Uncle Onson takes it hard when his Colts are skunked.

Some idea may be formed of the cost of accessories to a billiard table when it is stated that it requires the tusks of three elephants to furnish a complete set of balls; namely, sixteen pyramids. twelve pool and three billiard balls.

WHEAT OPENS HIGHER AND KEEPS ON CLIMBING.

farket Opens at From Three-Fourths to One and an Eighth Cents Higher, Absorbing Immense Quantities, All the Time Advancing-Hundred Thousan Bushel Lots Change Hands Rapidly-Crop Damage Reports Cause the Bulge -- Corn Lower on Large Receipts--Oats Higher-Provisions Little Changed.

Chicago, May 17.-Wheat climed abov 70 cents today, July closing at 70%6% cents, almost 2 cents higher than yesterday. Crop damage reports were the main factor in the bulge. July corn lost 4 cent, September outs gained 4 cent and provisions finished with but little change. There was no weak spot in wheat at

the opening. It differed in that from its action yesterday and the day before It started with buyers and sellers from 69% to 69% cents or from % to 1% cents per bushel higher than it closed yesterday. It absorbed immense quantities at between 69% 669% cents and was of course poured forth with equal liberality at the same time. Commission houses who had been among the most prominent buyers for a couple of weeks had for the time appeared to have unlimited selling orders and the general impression was that it was long wheat they were disposing of. More than two or three houses disposed of 1,000,000 bushels apiece in the first half hour of the sesion and 100,000 bushels lots changed hands rapidly. But the market was gluttonous a the itme and not only goobled it all up, but climed to 70 cents while it was taking on the load. The latter price on the advance was only realized for one 5,000 bushel lot, but at went on for a minute or two. That 68% cents a big give and tak ebusiness was the culmination of the forenoon bulge. The heavy realizing sales began to tell after that and before 12 o'clock the price had reacted to 68% cents. The strength was a continuation of the ef-fect of the damage to the growing crop The way it would act, however, would be to change the prices of everything because reckoned in a cheaper medium than that of gold. For example, a pair of gloves now worth 190 cents in gold would exchange for about 210 cents in silver. A dozen of eggs now selling at 15 cents would sell for about 30 cents, and everything we buy would rise in proportion.

The control of the damage to the growing crop in its effect upon the minds of the people in its effect upon the minds of the people in its effect upon the minds of the people in its effect upon the minds of the people in its effect upon the minds of the people in its effect upon the minds of the people in its effect upon the minds of the people in the country. Wheat was worked to go from here by water to Detroit and numerous dispatches were in for the handlers of cash grain from country. These car loas to 10,000 bushels each. Those of the damage to the growing crop in its effect upon the minds of the people in its effect upon the minds of the people in its effect upon the minds of the people in its effect upon the minds of the people in its effect upon the minds of the people in the country. Wheat was worked to go from here by water to perform and unmerous dispatches were in for the handlers of cash grain from country. The people is the country with the country. Wheat was worked to go from here by water to perform the numerous dispatches were in for the handlers of cash grain from country miles of the country. Wheat was worked to go from here by water to perfor and numerous dispatches were in for the handlers of cash grain from country miles damage reports received were quite convincing to unprejudiced minds and those in the end were in the majority, to judge frim the action of the market after its foremoon break. About ten minutes from the close the price of July wheat was 70% cents, or 2 cents above the price it closed at yesterday. For-eign markets were higher, but seaboard advices were that the price ruling on this side was from 3 to 4 cents per bush-el above a working export basis. Min-neapolis and Duluth were 142 caes as

> estimates for 690 for tomorrow were too depressing in their effect to main tain corn even with such suport as it received from wheat. Trade was light and except for a moment or two at the beginning the feeling was heavy. The opening for July was freegular at 51% cents up to 52 cents, but ia was soon crowded down by liberal offerings to 51½ cents. It recovered near the close to 51% cents and closed at 51½@51% cents against 51% cents on the day be

Outs started steady, weak and off a bit, remaining so the fore part of the session, railied later and closed firmer at an advance. A fairly active market was reported. The fluctuations were largely influenced by wheat and corn. June started at 28% cents, sold at 28% cents down to 28% cents and closed at 28% cents bid. September ranged from 25% to 27 cents, closing at the latter

The provision market was trong at the greater part of the remainder of the day. There was railying near the end, which left prices about on a level with the closing quotations of the pre-vious day. The hog receipts were onthe remainder vious day. The hog receipts were on ly 21,000 against 32,000 as estimated yes terday and that was the cause of advances at the opening of from 7½ to 10 cents in pork, from 2½ to 5 cents in lard and 5 cents in ribs. The former dropped 15 cents during the forenoon and lard and ribs declined about 5 cents each. Before the close the prices recovered in sympathy with the strength in wheat to about the level f the previous day's closing prices July pork closed 2½ cents lower and lard and ribs each 2½ cents higher. Estimates for tomorrow-Wheat 22 cars; corn 690 cars; cats 430 cars hogs 12,000 head.

The only prizes given with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder are dainty pas-try, spicy, appetizing doughnuts and wholesome biscuit.

Chicago Market. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles. | Opn'g Hi'h't Low't| Clo'g 69% 69% 69% 70% 51% 51% 50% 50% 50% 50% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 13 35 12 35 12 10 12 15 12 50 12 50 12 35 12 474 6 70 6 73% 6 67% 6 70 6 87% 6 87% 6 82% 6 86 6 20 6 20 6 15 6 171 6 35 6 25 6 20 6 225

Cash quotations were as follows:

No, Never.

Physicians have never been able to prescribe any other emulsion of Cod-liver Oil which would bring as satisfactory resuits as Scott's Emulsion.

The reasons for this are the absolute purity of its components and the superior process of its manufacture. Nobody has ever been able to imitate it. Imitations are always inferior to

Remember that Scott's Emulsion is the great food for wasting in adults and children.

Dun't be personied to accept a substitute; Scott & Bowse, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

On the Produce Exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 567160; dairy, 86716c. Eggs steady, 1112612c. Cheese—Creams, 76712c.

Cheese-Creams, 7577gc.

St. Louis Grain.

St. Louis, May 17.—Receipts—Flour, 2,000; wheat, 25,000; corn, 11,000; oats, 18,000.

Shipments—Flour, 2,000; wheat, 5,009; corn, 10,000; oats, 17,000.

Flour—Strong and higher; patent, 31,5502,78; extra fancy, 31,40 (32,50); fancy, 32,500,210; choice, 32,7562,38; rye flour, 31,2562,50; wheat—Advanced 1½ cents early on a wild rugh to buy, but as soon as the rush was over, the market declined 1 cent, became unsettled, advanced and closed strong 2½ cents higher than yesterday. No. 2 red—Cash, 634c; May, 71c; July, 634c; August, 634c; September, 85c. Corn—Overshadowed by wheat and trading gift; advanced ½ cent early in sympathy with wheat, sold off ½ cent, again became strong, recovered, but closed irregular and both sides of yesterday's finals. No. 2 mixed, 434c; May, 48c; July, 594c; September, 514c, Oats—Strong and active for futures. Spot steady. No. 2—Cash, 34c; May, 294c bid, June, 294c; July, 274c; September, 514c, Oats—Strong and active for futures. Spot Strong and harley steady. Corn meal, 31,306, 236. Bran—Steady. Flaxseed—Dull, 31,40. Grass seeds—Ealsier, clover, 3,5506,55; timothy, 31,006,400. Hay—Timothy active, 510,006,120. east side, prairie quiet, 37,506, 300. this side. Wool—Firm and active for choice stock, without quotable change. for choice stock, without quotable change

Kansas City Grain. Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, May II. Wheat—I cent higher; No. 2 hard, Tac; No. 2 red, We; rejected, Sec. Corn.—Steady, No. 2 mixed, Tec; No. 2 white, 49c. Oats—Easy; No. 2 mixed, Sec; No. 2 white, 31c. Rye—No. 2, nominally, Sic. Bran—Firm, 705/72c. Hay—Steady; timothy, 800/99,25; prairie, 850/99,06 Butter—Weaker; creamery, 143/15c; dairy, S@12c. Eggs—Quiet, Sc.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, May II.—Eggs—Firm, 10c for fresh. Whiskey—Firm and higher, \$1.23 for distillers finished goods. Lead—Unsettled and not so strong; early sales made at \$3.02-\$3.05, but later fifteen cars hard sold at \$3.12-\$5, and that was bid for twenty cars more. Spelter-Weak and lower, \$3.27-\$5. Cotton ties and bagging steady. Pork Standard mess, \$1.20. Lard—Prime steam, \$6.40; choice, \$6.50. Dry sait meats (boxed)—Shoulders, \$6.55; longs, \$5.5; ribs, \$5.37-\$5; shorts, \$6.37-\$5; longs, \$5.25; ribs, \$5.37-\$5; shorts, \$6.37-\$5; ribs, \$5.7-\$5; shorts, \$6.37-\$5. shorts, 26,87%

COTTON MARKET.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, May 17.—Cotton—Firm, middling, 61-16c; low middling, 61-16c; good ordinary, 54c. Net and gross receipts, 1,590 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,000 bales; to the continent, 10,500 bales asles, 4,450 bales. 4,000 bales; to the continent, 10,500 aSles, 4,450 bales; stock, 205,712 bales

St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 17.—Cotton—Firm; mid-dlin, 65-16c. Sales, 785 bales; receipts, 515 bales; shipments, 732 bales; stocks, 37,965 bales. LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago, May 17.—Hogs-Receipts, 21,000.
Market active at 56710 cents advance: light 31.264.55; mixed, 51.264.55; rough, 51.264.43; heavy, 51.264.55; cough, 51.264.55; cattle-Recipts, 4,000. Market quiet; steady.
Sheep-Receipts, 6,000. Market firm at vesterday's prices.

neapolis and Duluth were 142 case as against 144 a year ago. Exports of wheat and flour at the Atlantic seaboard were equal to 285 bushels. The market closed at 7018@14 cents for July

Corn receipts numbered 604 cars and

Texans, \$1.56(4.8); grassers, cows, \$2.563.5. oHgs-Receipts, 6,700; shipments, 4,100. Market firm and 5 cents higher. Top price, \$4.50; bulk of sales, \$4.554.55; light, price, \$4.50; bulk of a \$4.25024.40. Sheep—Active, firm.

Kansas City, May 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,400; shipments, 600. Market steady; Texas steers, 31.7564.50; beef steers, 31.7569.5.80; stockers and feeders, 22.5064.50. Hogs—Receipts, 10.000; shipments, 1.900. Market 5 to 10 cents higher; bulk of sales, 34.2064.50; heavies, 34.2064.50; packers, 34.2064.55; mixed, 34.1064.40; lights, 34.0064.25; yorkers, 34.1564.25; pigs, 32.0064.15. Sheep—Receipts, 1.200; shipments, 200. Market steady

Sheep-Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 200. Market steady. Perfect purity, highest strength, quick

tors of Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

WICHITA MARKETS

Union Stock Yards, May 17. CATTLE.
The market was strong with a good de-REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

Kind. Ave. Price. Kind. Ave. Price.
1 cow ... 99 2 75 8 heifers ... 488 3 99
1 cow ... 1650 3 25 1 heifer ... 489 2 89
1 cow ... 1860 3 25 1 heifer ... 489 2 89
1 cow ... 1860 3 25 10 heifers ... 550 2 69
1 cow ... 1836 3 25

HOGS.

The market was 5 cents higher. Packers are not doing much and most of the hogs are being sold to local butchers.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.
No. Dock Ave. Price No. Dock Ave. Price 7 217 4 69 12 211 3 55
5 226 2 75 7 208 2 90
19 ... 234 4 65 8 145 2 65

THE WEATHER.

Wichita, May 17.
Local forecast for Wichita and vicinty—
Fair and warmer until Sunday.
During the past twenty-four hours the
highest temperature was 74 degrees, the
lowest 41 degrees, and the mean 58 degrees,
with clear weather, light west to southwest wind and failing harometer.
Relative humidity at 7 a. m. 83 and at
7 n. m. 35

Relative humidity at 7 a. m. ss and at 7 p. m. 22.

Thus far this month the average temperature has been 67 degrees.
For the past six years the average temperature for the month of May has been 66 degrees, and for the 17th day 63 degrees.
FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.
Washington, May II.—Following is the forecast up to 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Kansas—Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For Colorado-Fair; variable winds. CAMPBELL PRODUCE CO. Wholesale dealers in BUTTER, EGGS and POULTRY

GAME, FISH, OYSTERS. Telephone 155. Corner 1st and 5 th WICHITA. KAN.

WICHITA. KAN.
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.
We have just sold a large quantity of Eggs for future delivery, and are afraid we have sold more than we can get. Now, if you want a good price for your erns during the rest of this month, he sure to correspond with us before solling elsewhere, as we must have the stock and WILLL PAY HIGH PRICES for them. As for Poultry, we are "strictly in it." That is our business, and nobedy in the state can make us lay down on the Poultry business. If you don't think we are in the business, just call at our house in the state can make us lay down on the Poultry business. If you don't think we are in the business, just call at our house and see for yourself. You are making a mistake when you ship your Poultry elsewhere. Correspond with us and see if we cannot do you some good. Regarding Butter, we are in the husiness and always meet competition. Although we do not make a leader of it, we will pay you as much for Butter as our competitors, but don't promise you any more.

Gur prices for next week are as follows:
POULTRY.

Cts. per lb.

Cts. per Ib. Turkeys-Hens and Toms..... Loostera Springs (soft meated) 12 Springs (soft meated) 15 Brodlers I D and up 15.5 Eggs, fresh, without cases, per deg 155 Eggs, fresh, including No. 1 hardwood utter

Now, if the above prices are not satisfictory, write us stating what you have sell and what you want for it. Don't ake a one-sided case out of this, We ake an open offer; how, you come at a. We can't trade with you if you say us. We can't trade with you if you say mothing.

Now, come, wake up, and let us hear from your either with a shipment or by letter. We furnish coops, cases and butter stands to actual shippers, to be returned to us full. Now, say sometime. If you want to make a trade, we will contract a week ahead.

We have discontinued the Fish business for the season. The weather is getting too watm.

Let us lear from you by return mail. Respectfully.

CAMPBELL PRODUCE CO.

METAL WORKING ESTABLISHMENTS MAKE GOOD NEWS.

by Jones and Laughlin, With Other Operatives and Many are Yet Idle Snap Hinders Retail Trade and Dat ages Fruit and, to a Less Begree, Grab -- Advance in Wheat -- Cotton Stronger.

New York, May 17 .- R. G. Dun & Co's. Weekly Review of Trade, which issues tomorrow, will say: The severe cold snap, with extensive frosts and in some states snow, has fortunately done little damage to the great crops though much to fruit, but has considerably retarded retail trade. The best news of the week the is advance of 10 per cent in wages in the Carnegie works, followed by the Jones & Laughlin establish ment, and evidently a similar advance by many other concerns. The Illinois Steel company is starting its furnaces without granting the demands of its employes. No advance has been found practicable in the wool markets where conditions as regards prices and foreign competition are very different and about 10,000 workers are still idle at Olneyville, where the works should consume about 600,000 per week. In other departments labor troubles are not serious and the demand for manu-

factured products increases.

With material and steady enlargement in domestic trade, there is till great want of employment in the inter-ior for money which comes hither, \$3,-500,000 during the past week and with the millions distributed by the syndithe millions distributed by the syndi-cate on bond account stimulates spec-ulation. Accordingly wheat has risen a cents although the reports of injury by frost do not appear upon sifting to concern any considerable proportion of the growing grain. Western receipts for two weeks of May have bee 2.917.395 bushels against 2.600.298 last year and Atlantic exports 3.600.484 bshels against 4.565.101 last year, being reduced by the advance in price less than would be ex-pected because of generally current resected because of generally current re-sorts of decrease acreage. With only six weeks of the crop year left, the stooks in sight constitute a heavy surplus, if not as large as some western statisticans estimate. Corn had advanced only & cent, being apparently injured more than wheat, but the acresge gives promise of a yield of 2,000,000

Cotton is an ¼ stronger. Goods are in fair demand for the season and the advances in prices are maintained. Wool is remarkally heavy for the past week at the three chief markets, 5,538,-700 pounds and for two weeks of May 11,059,750 pounds, against 11,757,550 in the same weeks of 1892, the last year of full demand. In that year the sales of domestic were 5,962,000 and this year 5,681,750 pounds. Bessemer iron has risen \$11.40 at

Pittsburg, with grey forge to \$9.65. Fin-ished products were in large demand but as yet not enough larger to cause any general advace in prices and pro posals of combinations in merchant's rods and cut nails, with the existing compared combination in steel rails, show that the mrket does not rise of itself.

Failures during the past week have sen 211 in the United States against 219 last year and 37 in Canada against 24 last year.

Modern Barmecidian feasts: Where the pastry is leavened by any other than Dr. Price's Baking Powder. New York Stock Exchange.

New York, May 17 .- The stock market opened irregular and continued unset-tied during the greater part of the morning on active trading. London was first a seller and then became a buy er and there was considerable local selfer and there was considerable local sellling on the long account which showed
profits. The profits in the active share
were light, but some of the specialities
made wide exchanges. Before mon
the market had steadled itself, the buyling movement had become more pronounced and prices began to move upward and this was the temper of the
market when the announcement was

Washington
Dallas
Denver
Indianapolis
Columbos, O.
Hartford
Washington
Dallas market when the announcement was made of the regular 1 per cent quarterly dividend by the Burlington directors. This action, although entirely expected, had the effect of bringing new buy. ed, had the effect of bringing new buyers into the market and coupled with statements that this company and the Chicago and Northwestern company had successfully floated bonds to the amount of \$2.329,000 and \$1.509,000, infused new life into the stock market. The grangers were, of course, most prominent in the advance which followed, but the general list, with some few unimportant exceptions, shared in the improvement, and the market, with an occasional reaction, continued to advance to the close, the final dealings being strong in tone.

The speculation in bonds today was active and the demand extended to all classes of securities. The net results

Fartiand, Ore.

Rochester

New Haves.

Springfield, Mass.

Worcester

Pertland, Messaumah

Springfield, Mass.

Ware Britanta

Fort Worth.

Ware Moines.

Grand Rapids

Soux City.

Lowell

Wilmington, Del.

Norfolk

Sloux City.

Tacoma

Tacoma

Tacoma

Tacoma

Tacoma

Tacoma

Springfield, Mass.

Worcester

Pertland, Messaumah

Springfield, Mass.

Waron

Ware Haves.

Springfield, Mass.

Worcester

Pertland, Messaumah

Springfield, Mass.

Waron

Ware Haves.

Springfield, Mass.

Waron

Springfield, Mass.

Waron

Springfield, Mass.

Springfield, Mass.

Spr

classes of securities. The net results disclose material gains in nearly every mortgage traded in. The sales were

American Securities in London.

New York, May 17.—The Evening
Post's London cablegram says. The
stock markets were botter in sympaths,
with further important rise in Americans, which were bought largely by the
Pail River.
Akron. O. continent and also professional opera-tors here and to a small extent by the Canton, O.

Springfield, O.

S ance offices here. Prices closed a small fraction under the best. There was a slight revival in Kaffirs. It is believed that the Chinese loan will be forty million sterling, perhaps in two installments. ion sterling, perhaps in two installments

U. S. is, reg. and coup..... S. Ss. reg... S. Se. coup. S. 4s. reg...

belaware Hudso bel, Luck, and West ... Kansas and Texas pref d. Kathasa and Texas pref d.
Lake Shore.
Louisville and Nashville.
Mascouri Pacific.
National Cordage.
National Cordage pref d.
Northern Pacific.
Northwestern pref d.
Northwestern pref d.
New York Central
Pullman Palace.
Reading. eading ock feland.

"The system, therefore, is as broad as the transactions and is ultimately resolved into goods and is based on BEATS SEVENTY Whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gal., \$1.34. Sugars—Unchanged. GRAIN MOVEMENT. PUTTING UP WAGES FOR A LIMITED TIME TO A HANDSOME eather Docket

IN EXCHANGE FOR 10 TEN-CENT PAPER TAGS TAKEN FROM



NEW YORK.

New York, May 17.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: General trade condi-tions throughout the country continue in the main quite favorable. Activity in the main quite favorable. Activity in speculation and investment droles has exceeded that in merchandise lines, but gains made in the latter have in nearly all instances been retained.

Woolen goods manufacturers, even with orders for several menths to come.

with orders for several months to come, are not anticipating wants, as prices for wool at the interior are above a parity with gotations at the scaboard, and lower prices are looked for. Heaviest transactions continue in Australians. The weather has retarded shearing. Rhode Island woolen manufacturers say the demand is largely for the cheaper grades. Business of Pitzelland woolen was a price of the cheaper grades. Business of Pitzelland woolen was a price of the cheaper grades. Business of Pitzelland was a price of the cheaper grades. cheaper grades. Business burg has been stimulated by the a vances and greater activity in iron si steel, but Philadelphia does not appe-to have fully shared in this. " most noticeable improvement is at it most noticeable improvement is a timore, being in dry goods and shoes. Central and northwestern cities an nounce a slightly restricted volume of husiness since the sudden change is

the weather. Among southern cities an improvement in trade is reported from Memphis, in groceries at Chattanooga at Savannah and practically at Galveson, where business is said to be fairly

satisfactory, and the entlook favo bie. At New Orleans the volume of business is smaller.

Exports of wheat from the United States and from Montreal this week (flour counted as wheat), amount to only 2.387,000 bushels this week, 2.420,000 bushels in the week one year are 2.886,000 to the week one year are 2.886,000 to the week one year ago, 5.886,000 two years ago, and 2,662,000 three years ago. On the Pacific coast, California and Washington fruit and grain crops have been favorably influenced.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, May 17.—The following table, compiled by Bradistreet's, shows the total learances at the principal cities and the per centage of increases or decrease, as compared with the corresponding week

Clearings, Inc. Dec 1 ex.907,382 50.5 91,211,933 8.5 98,188,611 21.6 70,788,384 7.6 25,519,611 7.6 New York .. Philadelphia ... 25,019,011
7,6
14,276,982
11,286,575
4,3
11,642,456
20,571,116
1,3
7,812,930
21,1
4,800,927
14,9
6,327,887
13,9
6,327,887
13,9
6,327,887
13,9
6,328,649
18,1
6,486,584
22,1
2,306,778
6,486,584
22,1
2,306,778
6,486,584
22,1
2,306,778
6,486,584
22,1
2,306,778
6,486,584
22,1
2,306,778
6,566,889
25,0 1.1 San Francisco ... Cincinnati Kansas City. New Orleans. Buffalo Milwaukee ... 25.9 13.8 49.6 ,546,800 495,661 1, 905,001 12, 8 4 218, 278 45, 6 2 328 633 12, 9 2 488 633 12, 9 2 488, 139 12, 9 2 488, 139 12, 9 2 488, 138 68 9 2 192, 963 14, 7 1,964, 751 4, 2 1,964, 664 1,964, 213 1,964, 664 1,964, 213 1,964, 664 1,964, 213 1,964, 664 1,964, 213 1,964, 664 1,964, 213 1,964, 664 1,964, 213 1,964, 664 1,964, 213 1,964, 564 1,964, 213 1,964, 564 1,964, 213 1,965, 564 1,965, 213 1,965, 564 1,965, 213 1,965, 564 1,965, 213 1,965, 564 1,965 1, 1 139 916 1 200 900 34 5 1 344 157 18 6 1 366 481 145 1 1 130 434 15 4 2 25 881 19 4 804 787 6 9 544,08 1,045,182 18.4 153,194 1,467,177 13.8 68 967 52.0 340,665 52.0 380,818 22.3 14.4 Tacoma
Saginew, Mich
Spokane
Jacksonville
Lincoln
New Befford
Wichits 514,336 (04,913 17,3 408,933 28,0 345,616 2 21.5 Birmingham ... 10.600 10.600 10.600 10.600 10.600 10.800 2.6 8.0

62.4 7.0 31.5 215 10 4 519 4.9 felena foranton ... Calamazoo .Little Rock. Totals U.S. 11.101.384.006 30.7 Exclusive of N.Y. 602.301.38 3.3 DOMINION OF CANADA.

Montreal 12.006.43 7.5 Toronto 1.001.23 2.6 Hallifar 1.002.31 3.5 Winnipeg 80.27 B.1

Winnipeg Totals \$ 20,610,787 14.5Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.
*Not included in totals because of ne comparison for last year.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, May IL-There has been a quiet and irregular demand for mis-cellaneous assortments of seasonable stuffs, and in this manner considerable business was done. Through the for-warding on old orders very large sales were reported. Printing cloths quiet at 2% cents for 54-squares.

State of the Wool Trade.

Boston, May 11.—The Boston Com-merical Hulletin will say tomorrow of the wool trade: The wool market would be dull were it not for the Authe wood trade in the for the Australian mills. Americans are now substituting Australian cross breds for American wools. New Territory wools are selling on a basis of 30 cents clean for fire and medium. There is very little call for short wools, except the very the call for short wools, except the very dull. American exports of all kinds of wool manufactured have declined in value from Edd. 428 to 148, 33, comparing the first nice months of the current with the past facult year. American wool and woolen imports from Bradford, England, for April alone show an increase of 11,20,000 for the month. The lasts of the week are 1,04,400 domestic and 1,01,400 pounds foreign against Levi see pounds demostice and 1,21,400 pounds foreign last week and 1,21,400 pounds for the same week last Year.